" Into the sunshine,
Full of light,
Leaping and flashing
From morn till night."
RUSSELL.

THE *Pamphilince* found in our fauna fall into two groups.

Group A.—The antennae are not greatly hooked and generally sharply pointed; the palpi have the third joint short and inconspicuous; the cell of the fore wing is always less than two thirds the length of the costa; the lower radial is somewhat nearer to the third median nervule than to the upper radial. The hind wing is often lobed. The lower radial in the hind wing is generally lacking. The male never has a costal fold on the fore wings, and but rarely is provided with a discal stigma.

But three genera belonging to this section of this subfamily are found in our fauna, namely, the genera *Amblyscirtes, Pamphila,* and *Oarisma*.

Group B.—The antennae are sometimes curved, but never hooked, the palpi having the third joint minute, sometimes horizontally porrected. The cell of the fore wing is less than two thirds the length of the costa. The lower radial arises much nearer to the third median nervule than to the upper radial. The hind wing is elongated, but never tailed. The male is never provided on the fore wing with a costal fold, but is in many genera furnished with a discal stigma on the fore wing. When in a state of rest the majority of the species elevate their fore wings and depress their hind wings, an attitude which is peculiar to the insects of this group.

Genus AMBLYSCIRTES, Scudder

Butterfly.—The antennae are short, with a moderately thick club/crooked at the end; the third joint of the palpi is bluntly